on an equality, within the States, with laboring white man is thus taken out, of the observed with the supporters of the institution—the same of men whose projections, aroused by the fact they have been injured by the competition of a labor, has vented steelf by sisting to perpetuate shavery of the instruments of their raio, willing demand that the stave shall be removed—they yote his emanulation when they know that accipation includes removal from the State. It is by the joint action of the State and Natural termments that emancipation as he effected, either Mosroe, an eminently practical statesman, in this as his opinion in the Virginia Convention in and when it was sanguated that the National removate that it could do so in aid of the State vermoents, and that emancipation was not prached without such aid. "And" he says, "if we fed that this evil (Slavery) has preyed apon the laboration of the Union, and has been or indical to all without such aid. "Add" he says, "if we fed that this evd (Slavery) has preped apparatus of the Union, and has been prejudered to the States where it has cristed and he like wise registed to their several State Constitutions and his of Right, why may we not expect that the sof Right, why may we not expect that

like of Right, why may we not expect that they will alte with us is accomplishing its removal?" The flars have been removed from the different States the experse of the Geogral Governet, and new hones provided for them, das there are free negroes a every one of the States, at the subject is thus brought nouse to the people of what is to prevent the Federal Government from aring to all of that class, who are willing to accept, a home in a climate congenial to their natures, and howing around them its protection, as has been done to be Indians. I do not propose that any man browing around them its protection, as use toes done
the Indians. I do not propose that any man
sould be constrained to go there, but that we should
for them the inducement to go, precisely as we do
ath the people of our own race, when we we acquire
to them regions like California, in which they or them regions have better their coordinate. Without further account that to secure home be part of our Government that to secure home be part of our Government that to secure home be part of our Government. he part of our Government than t) secure home-tensito these who are now free, or may hereafter be-tone so, either by the act of the Saire Government individuals, and the guaranty of their civil and po-lical right (a England and done for her subjects in patients of Honomars), emergants in thousands would can find their way to freedom—to the rich soil, waste the people of their own color prevail, although just enging from Slavery, over the Spanish and Appr-dual rich matter, the main attended, of the construgisal race, making the main strength of the country, and holding effice both in church and state. Can any denbt that the American-born and American instructed African, carrying with him the intelligence, the industry, the progressive impulse acquired by all ergaged in the agriculture of this country, would fail to carry ancount with these to their state. would fail to carry success with them to their new of aboves? It imparts new energy to a plant to transplant in a botter and more congenial soil. By the gracual transfer of four millions of our freedmen to the vacant regions of Central and South America; is vigorated by a fresh sense of liberty; with lands of their own before them to improve; with manenes for ests of mategany and all the predictors woods of the teppics—the dye ctoffs—the medicanal of the sense of first. their own before them to improve; with immense for the of mategary and all the precious woods of the begies—the dye rioffs—the medicinal platts and varieties of fru ts, which make up of themselves a rich commerce, grawing sportsmeously, and to be had simply for the labor of preparation; with mines of allver and got is that up simply because of the exhaustion of the race that opened them—a race unsued to the chimate in which they are found—who can doubt that the transplantation of the negro from our temperate zone to that not climate that influence can do not emperate zone to that not climate that influes immense vigor into all the actual life as well as veg-stable grown that is native to it, would not only creesable grown that is native to it, would not only cre-ste wealth, but establish a great national power, for the benefit of that under the patronage and protoc-tion of which it arcse? All the Spanish States of this continent have, in their new organization, made of Government their exemplar. The relics of des-potiem inherent in their old forms, and pos-sibly the inveterate habit of that people, will not primit them to settle and the machinary to move easily and in cried. A dependency of our Govern-ment, composed of a people accident to respect it and accustomed to its forms, asied by a mattur e of our warrace, whose exterprise and interest would induce accustomed to its forms, alied by a matture of our own race, whose enterprise and interest would induce them to emberk their capital and skill in building up a new power to appropriate the riches of the tropics, would form a repushe to give lie to all or their caste within the reach of its influence. I have no doubt that all the nations and islands of the Gulf would fall under the influence and make a league with succase the reduce of the United States as I have a meanisted, and that the whole would necessarily look to our Union for protection. The contiguity of the United States and the reintions which its commerciand overshadowing power would create, and the very posture of the country, enveloped in the waters pourer pesture of the country, enveloped in the waters poured sat from our land and the Gulf Stream that wasness our shores, must tooke the people who inhabit it with a., though not of us. It would, in fact, become our is, though not of us. It would, in fact, become our lidia, but under nappier auspices, for, instead of being governed by a great company to crive the people to despair and insurrection by its exactions, if would have its own government, which would ofte a featly to cure, as Canada deer to England, which is governed by its own representative Assemblies and by a Governor and Cabinet, which, havever appointed, recegnize conformity to public opinion declared by the representative budy to be a daty. The crowe is but a symbol of authority. Its power and that of the British Parlamant is left only insiding the improvement of the country and protect-

power and that of the British Parliament is left 0-19 maiding the improvement of the country and protecting it. The tie between them is a trible cord of increased power, happitees and gary, the growth of her union. And I sheve such will be too band to held to the ear of our Umon as dependences the free republics of african Americans now in embargo in our twoics, and the leadan republic of Mexico, in which there is a new constitutes seven-eightus of the pupilition. It is the true relation of the proposition. alation. It is the true mission of a superior and en-lightened race to protect and establish with well-founded unaturious the feetler races within the reach of its influence. The general welfare requires this, of its influence. The general welfare requires this, and renders it the exalted duty of powerful nations. Expland, France and Russia, though subject to selfish menarchies, yet feel the impulse of this calculated age; and we see the Char giving freedom and personal ngits to the sixty millions of serfs, and spreading cuinization over all the north of Europe and Asia, England and Frances hold up besorted Turkey and excluded to the installing agent by imparting freedom and telepation to the masses. England extends her principles of representative government, in greater of less degree, to ter dependencies; and France, propagating her power in Africa and Asia, propagating her power in Africa and Asia, thick may at some time elevate the people one willing may at some time elevate the people she willings to the scale of nations. Small the mighty sate of this heat-phere—the proneer of the aberal state of this beautphere—tue proneer of the deeral Pineiple of the greatest good to the greatest number—se known to the red and black races strugging into

be known to the red and black races struggling into the tree, under lib ral forms of government, in a supporting climes suited to their easte, only as a superator and cullwer? They seem to have been suited to our grandlanship by the gracious Proving that his conferred so many blessings upto us in whitevement of our own liberties. Shall we abuse have thus conferred by establishing bondage as law for all whom we can master?

The not speak for all the States, but for that in all itself can assert that there is a strong feeling the masses to absolve Miscouri from the shame conference upon the Union by can be provided in the conference of increasing the barsen upon the Union by the masses that the resing a national debt to be balance of shaves, or masse, for others uses, or The first and the first are seen to be successful to the first and the first and the first are seen to be successful to the first and the first are difficulties in accomplishing the last point that the people of the Free States are seen to estimate; and yet, when nearly one had these Sa'es have laws on their statute books probability the many statute and the first are seen to estimate; and yet, when nearly one had these Sa'es have laws on their statute books probability the immogration of free negroes into the many first and which the first are seen to estimate; and which the first are seen to be successful the first are seen to be successful to the seen to be successful to the seen to be successful to the seen has sheaf understand p by it is that almost every man ppels say scheme of emancipation which would let leave busered thousand negroes in Missouri, either is pry upon the community as panpers or to become compiliors with the free white laborer for wages. The smoval of the manumitted slaves is a sinc qua-tar b every State that looks to deliverance from Sharry.

the pry upon the cocaminative as panpers of to become compitions with the free white laborer for wages. The smoval of the manumitted slaves is a sine qual was a every State that looks to deliverance from Sharry.

The alternatives through which this inexcrable continuous and accepation. Missouri may be delivered for accepation, Missouri may be delivered to the continuous were sent to freeholds should at the expense of the General Government. It riddence to be obtained by selling the slaves of lisouri, their owners would recoil from with comendate repegnance. It is a great error to impute to also owners generally, but especially to those of the lung States, a want of feeling for their slaves. The last of Southern men, though elaveholders, are the to as renerons and tender emotions as any on oth, and they feel family ties bind them to the last of Southern men, though elaveholders, are the to as renerons and tender emotions as any on oth, and they feel family ties bind then to the last of Southern men, though elaveholders, are the to as renerons and tender emotions as any on oth, and they feel family ties bind them to the last as strongly as the ties of consanguinty. It is the reluctance to subject them to more labor unformation, almost as strongly as the ties of consanguinty. It is the reluctance to subject them to more labor unformation that the same way of the south hasolari's make a finish as a strongly as the ties of that class of her areas and the subject them to more labor unformation. The immense accession to be population from the East coring the last year this, has put in motion a mass of another housed the South, and more light will pursue this dark sating body, as it follows the shadow of a clouding from our fields. The temptation held cut by ours—the middle pathway of nations—inviting tration from all the world, is now too great to be lated by its comparatively small body of eleves. It the emigrant from every state in the Union and Europe may float a kinsanap, and men from all world will fied themeives

coal and lead and other micerals. Materials to fill the hand of man with machinery, and to furnish that, Promathean heat with which he gives life and activity to the work of his creation. Missouri—seated at the confinence of her mighty flows, that bring with them all the tubule of the farthest North and West, and make return with the luxuries of the richest tropics of the carth, with one hand extended, she now reaches the seaperts of the Atlantic; she is seretching the others to the Partic for its golden treatures and the wealth of the ladges. It is majores to sure tower to the Pacific for its golden treasures and the wealth of the ladies. It is madees to suppose that she will long endure the decrepation of Stavery. And while her slaves and three of the Southern States within the temperate zore are an incumbrance to them, if set free and scated within the tropics, they would be worth much to the nation and to the world. The value of a dependency there, made up of our emancipated blacks may be estimated by the readiness of some of our state-men to pay \$300,000,000 for the late and of Coba, which the law of gravitation, that attracts feeble construct to their strong reignbers, will bring to us before long without payment, and which, if we should now purchase, could only be the right of unrestrated trade, and not the land and the slaves, which would still belong to their present owners. If the trade of laba, with its one million laborers, is worth this vast sum, how shall we estimate aborers, is worth this vast sum, how shall we estimate that of a cependency peopled by our 1,000 000 of freed blacks, whose superior in edg-uce would do anate all the races of the tropics and bring them under our iffluetce—a region richer than any other track of the country in the world, because lying in the track of the country in the world, because lying in the track of the country in the world, because lying in the track of the country in the world, because lying in the track of the country in the world, because lying in the track of the country in the track of the largest rivers on the globe and make the land bloom with extrant verdure. For this case on the tracks of Austria, average the tracks of Austria, average the state of the state of Austria, average the state of the state make the land bloom with electron verdence. For this reason, the tropics of America exceed in fertility all otter intertrepical regions, in which fronth prevails to cree half of the year, and the other half is the season of floors. Instead, therefore, of being an expense to the nation, the founds ice of such a colony would be the grandest connected enterprise of the ago. The richest tropics in the world lying adjacent to us opened up to us by a people speaking our owe language, deeply imbared with our needs of government and religion, leading upon us for support and guidance, and to whom the chance is innovious. If withferent would our India be from that of Great Britain, where to make a market she is compelled to corroe a heatile people, speaking a different tongue, having a different religion and government, distant from her thousands of miles, and with a climate destructive to those through whom she maintains her ascendercy. Are the young merchants of Boston and of America indifferent to an enterprise which would give to our commerce, without a rival, such an empire as that to which I have pointed!—sa empire not to be wen by crueity and conquest, but by peaceful and benignant means, by impaiting to others the inestimable blessing of liberty which we enjoy, and removing from our midst the only cause which threatens the benignart means, by imparing to others the inestima-ble blessing of liberty which we enjoy, and removing from our midst the only cause which threatens the prosperity and stability of our Union. Are the mer-ciants of Boston to whom I now address myself indif-ferent to that other grand enterprise which has so often been pointed out to them by the ablest states-men of our country, and by means of which we shall contend with Europe for the commerce of Asia and the issues of the East, and from a vantage ground which insures our success? I allade, of course, to the high-way of pations through the heart of our country, conway of nations through the heart of our country, con way of nations through the heart of our country, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Let me say to you that it is this great highway, giving to our race its seat of empire within the temperate zones of this continent, and commanding the commerce of the East, which is to strengthen them for the civilization and peaceful conquest of the American tropics, trrough the instrumentality of that race which an inscribing Providence appears to have placed among us to be fitted for the task. We shall then see the great Gulf Stream, which gathers its mighty volume beneath the tropics and wastes the whole Atlantic first of the continent, bearing apon its bosom to all our cities the tributes of a richer and vester com-merce than that with which India has carriched and

our cities the tributes of a richer and vaster commerce trans that with which India has carnehed and built up mighty attors, to perish with its loss.

It is this connexion between the two occans by railtona which is to make for the confederacy five great free States beyond the Mississippi. Add to this measure one which shall secare to every man a homesten in the public domain, instinable, except by devise, and you shall see free States arise like magic in the great West-free-because, where every man is a leadender, no man can be a slavetelder—and so well is this understood, that you will find no supporter of the slave-holding cligarchy, who can be induced to support a measure by which the public lands will pass cossily and rapidly to actual settlers. When by this process the number and the power of the Free States are multiplied, and the Slave-States lose the ability, in combination with that interested capital elsewhere which always sympathizes with the capital invested in negroes, to command the Presidency and control the Government, Slavery will cease to be a political question in the nation, and will be remitted to the people within the States, diverted of all political motives for mantaining it to be death with as an economical question. The result will be emisneightion of the slaves, upon the compensation and by the consect of II. The fact that became it will be for the interest of all. The fact that The result will be emisneipation of the slaves, upon the comperiation and by the consect of the missers, because it will be for the interest of all. The fact that the slaveholding interest has, by such combination, controlled the Government and commanded its powers and its immerse patronage, is of itself a motive for sustaining the ideditation infinitely greater than the profit it brings to the masters. Take that away by the measures which will create in the least possible time a vast preponderance of Free States, and Slavery must stand on its own merits. Surpped of the strength it possesses—by being, in fact, the Government of this country, dispensing a patronage of \$100,000,000 per amount, and able to gratify or disappoint the wishes of every man of ambition in the astion, when the divine institution cosses in fact to be the Government of the United States—it will receive no more honor than the institution ceases in fact to be the Government of the divine right of Kings, in the person of some deposed and fugitive dynasty. How many who swore fearly to Lams Phill pape are now ready to take service with the Emperor Napoleou HII Will tooks who how to the black ideal of Slavery, because it confers upon its partisans the honors and empluments of the State and National Governments, refuse to graphs. Governments, refuse to worship at the lofter and purer shrine of Liberty, when the same motives prempt their devotions? I believe that when Slavery prempt their devotors? I believe that when Slavery to longer wields the political power of this great Government, it will fall of its own weight. Emancipat on and the removal of the entrance ised race to the tropics will follow, and the Southern States will fill up with people of our own race, and the prefet how put forth for monopolizing the soil by slave labor, that the write man cannot work in that climate, will be found let monopolizing the soil by slave labor, that the white man cannot work in that chante, will be found to be a sheer tallacy. Nowhere so the powers of the white race, mental and physical attain greater perfection. And are we to be tole, in defiance of the accree that "in the twest of his brow man should live," that the highest endownents were conferred on him in a rich and genial region that they might be baried in indotence? Fact dispreves it, as well as theory. Throughout the whole race-horse chime the white man is stronger in endonance than the African. Our whole country is in the temperate, not the torrid, zone; and we find that, even in the cotton country of Texas, the end, rant Germans produce the best and highest priced cottor, and more of it to the acce, than is giown on slave plantations. When the cloud passes off from Virginia, and its renovation is prescribed in the acjoining Carolines, it will pass, too, from their wornout lards, and write frecholders will renew them and make more cotton from their hundred-acre fields than will be obtained from plantations of a thousand devastated by slave culture. This wender is already opening the eyes of farmers in Maryland and Virginia, who see wheat fields created without a slave making tenfeld to the acre over their poor crops spread over their African westers. The great monatem plateau that tops of the control of the control of the acre over their poor crops spread over their African westers. The great monatem plateau that tops the control of t Airican wastes. The great mountain plateau that runs through Mex co, and follows the Pacific down into the tropics, makes the only region where civiliza-tion has touched the Incisn and softened his savage nature; and the only stable Government now existing in these regions is that wielded by Rafael Carrara the Instin dictator of Guatemala. The negro alone can reclaim the vast level plains and pumpas, the tierra calente of the continent. Shall the races con form to the law of their creation, or shall we attemp to change the order of nature, and bring retribution

pen curselves by striving to subvert with our devices he decrees of Omnipotence ! Howg: andly our nation would loom up in the eyes of the world, if, abandoning the policy which makes i the ta-kmaster of slaves, it should lay its hands to the work not only of restoring feeedo n to the race which has so keng and so faithfully served as and our fathers, but to recompense them for their loop servitude, by giving them all bomes in regions congenial to the estures, and guaranteeing to them a free government of their own, in which, without ceasing to be a part of this country, they should still be to themselves, an escape the presence of that social subordination an infermally inseparable from the contact of differen races in the same community. The moral power and grardeur of the act would challenge the admira-tion of the world, and make our later fame surpass the glory of the great struggle which gave as a place

among the nations.

COMPOUND FELONY.—Minus Michels, a woman residing at No. 52 Ludiow street, made complaint before Justic Welch on Monday against Jacob Benwarts, a boarder at the home of Mrs. Toplitz, No. 4 Attorney treet, where she for meridan bird as servant gitl, and Marcos Toplitz, son of Mrs. Toplitz, for having her arrested and committed to prison on faller for her by the first against her at the E-rex Marks Court, and then extenting \$50 from her by threats, and by romains to with raw the clause. Politoman Shergood is also contents to with raw the clause. the City Had

## CITY ITEMS.

THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD -An effort is in progrees in Albany to form a se - Ward in this city, bean le by Severty-fith street, One-hundred-au i-sixth street, Sixth avenue and the East R ver, part of the Twelfth and part of the Nineteenth Wards, with a population of about 19 000

DEATH OF A NEW-YORK PRINTER.-Mr. William R. Sawers, who was for a versl years employed in the composing room of THE TRIBUSE, dad at Maschester, England on the lots ult., at the age of 35. Mr. Sawers was a rative of Virginia, and always sustained the character of a quiet, usobtrasive gentleman.

CITY MORTALITY .- According to the report of the City Inspector there were 431 deaths in the city during the past week-an merease of 20 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 23 1-ss then occurred during the corresponding week of 1858. Diseases of lurgs, throat, &c., are very prevalent, while complaints incidental to children have abated somewhat. The following table shows the number of deaths for the past two weeks among adults and children, distinguishing the sexes:

Men. Women. Boys. Girls. Total.

Week ending Jan. 22....91 53 134 115 411

Week ending Jan 25...106 62 152 83 441

Among the principal causes of death were the following: Bronchitis, 4; consumption, 65; convalsions (infantile), 34; dropsy in the head, 17; inflammation of the bowels, 8; inflammation of the lungs, 35; inflammation of the brain, 3; marasmus (infantile),

19; searlet fever, 16. There were also 7 deaths of disease of the kidneys, 11 of congestion of the brain, 12 of congestion of the lungs, 14 of croup, 7 of debility (infantals), 65 of typius fever, 10 of disease of the heart, 8 of whooping cough, 4 of pleurisy, 5 premature births, 28 still-born, and 11 from violent causes. The annexed figures show what portions of the numan system have been most affected: bones, joints, &c., 7; brain and perves, 82; generative organs, 7; heart and blood vessels, 18; lungs, throat, &c., 151; old age, 5; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 22; still-born and premature births, 33; stomach, bowe's and other digestive organs, 56; uncertain seat and general fevers, 41; udnary organs, 9. Total-431.

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding weeks in 1857 and 1858 was as follows:

 Week ending Jan. 31, 1957.
 491

 Week ending Jan. 30, 1858.
 454

 Week ending Jan. 22, 18-9.
 41

 Week ending Jan. 23, 1859.
 431

The nativity table gives 291 natives of the United States, 76 of Ireland, 36 of Germany, 11 of England, 3 of Scotland, 3 of Polard, 3 of France, 2 of Italy, 1 each of Wales, Spain and Switzerland, and 3 anknown.

APPOINTMENT OF COUNTY AUDITOR .- The Controller, with the Mayor and City Chamberlain, bas appointed Mr. Issac P. Olmsted to the office of Courty Auditor in the new County Bareau, no w being organized. Mr. Olimsted was Lieutenant of Police in . the Third Ward under the old laws, and gave great satisfaction. He has since then been bookkeeper with a mercantile house down town.

Another Valuable Property Case,-We learn that the heirs to a valuable estate in the City of Albany are about commercing processings in \*ject nent egainst the present occupants. The property in quest on is situated on State street, Albany, embracing the finest portion of that city, including some of the public grounds. Mr. Luke F. Cozans of this city, the attor ney for the claimants, has been occupied for some time in investigating the title and preparing the evidence necessary to support the claim. As soon as this has been done, suits will be brought for the recovery of the property.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON FERRIES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN .- A meeting of this Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Alderman Henry in the chair.

A communication in answer to the inquiry of the Board of Aldermen from Controller Haws, was read, explaining the condition of the Pavonia avenue Ferry lease. The communication states that the ferry was leared in 1854 for \$9,050 a year for ten years, to the Pavonia averne Ferry Company; and an instrument to that effect was filed to the Controller's office. That instrument was never executed, but it was not declared unli and void for the reason that the rents were always promptly paid by the New-York and Eric Rayroad Company, which was one of the contracting parties. The question as to whether the ferry should again be advertised for public sale was then discussed, but not decided upon.

The ferry from the foot of Twenty third street to Greenpoint was then considered. A resolution was passed in the Common Council some time since, directng the Corporation Attorney to declare the lease of this ferry by Mr Shephard Knapp pull and void, because the supply of several additional boats, as was called for in the lease, was neglected. Mr. Kuspp appeared before the Committee, and stated that be was willing to pay any damages arising from delay of passengers, and said that he had waited upon the Mayor and the Deputy-Controller, who both advised him to pay no attention to the resolution of the Common Conneil. Mr. Peter Clark, an uncertaker, then made a complaint, all-ging inconvenient delay of funeral processions. Mersrs. Wm. McDonald, Jo n Me Jahun and James Skidmore made similar complaints. The matter was then adjourned to Thu sday.

Tee leasing of Division-avenue ferry was next considered. A resolution of the Board of Altermen had granted the use of this ferry to the Peck-slip Company r time years, free. Mr. W. J. O'Donshue said that he was willing to pay \$10 000 acqually for the lease,

and Mr. Durcan mace a similar offer,
A proposition was made by Mr. Wm. B. Townsend o build a new ferry bridge at the Battery extension, routh of, and acjoining the New-Brighton ferry bridge, for a new ferry to For Hapilton and Clifton, and offered \$1,500 per year; the lease to continue only duong the pleasure of the Common Council.

The Committee then adjourned, to meet on Thursday, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS .- It is positively astonishing to rate what a number of our Commissioners of Deeds are men lacking in the most ordinary intelligence. Only last week a friend was put to the greatet inconvenience through the stapidity of one of these blockheads, to whom he had sent a paper for his certificate. Ignerant even of the form of affidavit pecassary. be delayed the completion of a legal transaction everal days, and then had to be helped out of his filemma by the kindness of a friend. Now, if illiterate politicians must be provided for, we beg the Common Council to appoint them to positions where they will not be likely to retard business or bring the city into sgrace-say street-seeping. We hazard nothing n saving, that ore balf the men now invested with the reserved Commissioners of Deeds are utterly incompent to draw up a form of affidavit.

The ship Abbett Lawrence sailed from Calcutta Ang. 13 for New York, since which time nothing has been heard from her. She is now 170 days out.

REAL ESTATE -The following sale was made yesterday by Adrian H. Muller: House and let south-east corner of Fourth and Greene streets, \$14,900.

DECISION IN THE UPHAN WIFE-ABANDONMENT Case -Tre charge of abandonment, brought against Altred W. Upham by his wife (formerly Mrs. Pucke of New-Haven, Conn ), was dismissed yesterday by Justice Welsh, on the ground of insufficiency of evi-dience. The Justice cold toat the law requires at least one witness, beside the complainant, to testify in such cases, and as Mrs. Upnam was the only person who could speak pointedly as to the words and actions of Mr. Upham, when she spoke with him in regard to ber support he was compelled to or ler a dismissal of the charge. This testimony (the magistrate said), must be received with great caution, and the only ex-

ceptions to the law are in cases of just sympathy with the complainant, from circumstances of ordoubted ag-

A GIRL SHOT IN MISTAKE FOR A BURGLAR -Tip cross people in the regularhoot of Taird svesus and the Bible House, having been frightened of late burglarious foreys in their victory, have taken to pistols and other deadly weapons as pitlaw corpariors. One of these frightened people, Mr. Henry Barnard, pawabroker at No. 24 Toted avenue wto has recently kept a pirt I by his bedside, anoposed that he heard burglars in his nouse on Monday merning about 6 o'clock, and raising the window of the second story back room, in which he slept, called loadly who's there?" No answer came, and he repeated

his inquiry several times.

At length some one opened, the rear basement abutter and looked up. Barnard was unable to do mire than dutinguish the outline of some person's head; and, without more ado, he fired. A woman's scream teld him of his fatal error, and he exciaimed, " My God, I've shot Bridget!" His exclauation awake his wife, and together they burried down to the basement, where they found their servant girl, Bridget Leady, prostrate upon the floor, her blood welling up from two frightful wounds in her neck. It appears that she store about 5 o'clock and made the fires, tatending to begin her washing as early as pes ible.

Her movements awakezed her employer, whose imagination immediately suggested to bim that burglars were upon the premises, and nence the mistake. Dr. Mott was sent for to attend the nefortugate girl. He found that two balls had entered the neck, on the right side, one just below and behind the ear, the other three inches further down, in a line with the shoul tor, It is feared that the balls have entered the chest, as the girl complains of a psin in that region, and the probe could not find them. There are also indications of emphysema. Bridget is in a very dangerous condition; but she exorerates her employer from all

The weapon used was pawned about twenty months ago, and the charge which it then contained was in it when Mr. Barnard discharged it. The police arres ed Mr. Barnard.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Schirmer proceeded to the bedside of the suffering girl and took her autemortem examination, in which it will be observed to at are completely exonerates Mr. Barrard from acy design to barm her in discharging the pistol. Her tes-

design to name her in discharging the pistol. Her testimeny will be found below.

Bridget L-dds, being swore, deposes and says.—This meratar I gat up at 5 o'clock made a fire in the gave a direct operative window, three open the binds, and pat my best out of the window to featen them been, when I had some one above needled out of the window to featen them been, when I had some one above needled out of featen them been, when I had some one above needled out of featen them been, when I had some one is her a discharged, and felt that I was shot and fell down up to the floor; I merdistry afterward theory Barnard, who lives in the hose, and occupies the room directly over this one, cans in and income I was sinct, went for a douter, he told me that it was himmed who fired the pistol; be also told use that he too gift the noise, and have lived rece for two mouths, no one sleeps in the appartment; it is the room where all the jewiry is stored which is passed in the store; I do not think he knew who I was, as I did not answer when he called; the reason I cli not as were was that he did not call me by my right same; i was on friendly terms with Mr. Barnard; he always treated me bridly.

A verdict as follows was rendered by the Jary; "That Bridget Leddy came to her wounds by a pistol.

That Bridget Leddy came to her wounds by a pisto fires by Henry Barnard January 31, 1859. We en-"tire y exoperate said Henry Barnard from all blame." Mr. Bernard was accordingly liberated on bail in the sum of \$1,000. Bridget still remains in a very critical situation.

THE LATE MURDER IN ELM STREET-INQUEST UPON THE BODY OF THE SECOND VICTIM - Coro or Gamble or Mezday teld an inquest upon the body of Wilhelm Decker, who was shot at his residence, No. 21 Etin street, on the right of the 15th uit., at which time, atso, Mr. Richard Owens was killed. Toe evidence accure twee the same as that elicited at the time of the holding of an inquest upon the body of Mr. Owens, and which was felly published in this paper. The verdict of the Jury in the case of Mr. Decker was as

" We find that Wilhelm Decker, the deceased, came to bis ceath by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of John Glers, sided and sherted by James Gless and John Quinten at No. 21 Elm street, on the night of Jan. 15, 1859." Upon the rendition of the verdict, the accused were

examined by the Coroner in the usual manner, and then committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. The ecceased was a native of Germany, and forty years of age.

DEATH FROM ACCIDENTAL SCALDS -- Coroner O Keefe beld an irquest, at the house No. 15; Elizabete street, on the body of Wilman D Horan, a child 17 menths old, who died from the effects of scalds received on Friday evening in consequence of the upseting of a bool of booling tea. The occurrence was

A SAD ACCIDENT -We learn from an Augusta paper that little Mary Marsh of the Marsh theatmeal treupe, receasily in this city, was severely burned at the theater Macon, Georgia, on Wednesday last by her cress taking fire from the foot-uguts. A gentleman jumped from the pit and extinguished the flames with his close, but she was so severely burned that her recovery is dispaired of.

A PAINFEL CASE .- The well-known dramatic reader. Mrs. Emily P. Lesdernter, has met with a very severe though not unexpected affliction in the death of two children, twin brothers, one dying on the 23d, the other on the 25th inst. They were taken ill about a year as o while she was in Cal forms, when she returned as scop as possible, only to find them so bartly afflicted with elecare of the lungs as to be considered in i nicediste danger. She took them to the Southern States, but found no permatent relief, and recently returned to the city. On Surday week one of them died, and the other, neticing something that made him suppose they were watting for him before burying his brother, said to his mother, "I am sorry, mother, to keep you waiting; I shal be ready to-morrow." On the u orning he died, and their remains were taken to Rexbery, Mass, for interment, where they will be placed in one grave.

RECEIVING STOLES WATCHES .- Thomas Jackson of No. 22 Clark street, a young man of about 20, conlessed to Officer Richard Field, at the Station-House of the Fifth Precinct, that he, is company with a man named Thomas McCarty, had etolen five watches (valued by the owner at \$250) from the jewelry store of Jacob Rothschild, N . 941 Broad street, Newark, on the night of the 25th of January. The officer ac companied bim to Newark, and found the watches to have been stolen as stated. Jackson also told him that his accomplice, McCarty, had sold three of the watches to Herman Isaacs, a tailor doing business at No 55 West Broadway, for \$39. Isaacs was arrested and committed to answer, in default of \$1,000 bad, by Justice Wel-h. Other robberies are said to have been committed the night previous by the same parties in

Boous Lotteries .- Some months ago we exposed a large rumber of these swinding concerns, in various parts of the country: but it seems that they are in progress again. Within a few days we have received packages of tickets from the Western cities, sent out by persons calling themselves Duncan, Morton & Co., at Newburyport, Mass They sent a circular which is calculated to induce the creations to invest in their corcern; but if anybody draws a big prize, or is otherwise benefitted by dabbling therein, we trust be will make haste to let us know.

THE STOLEN GOODS CASE .- The case of the you roman Augusta Marshal, who was arrested on Friday right last, having in her possession a large quantity of stolen goods, was under examination before Justice Kelly at the Jefferson Market Police Court on Monday morning. The stolen goods recovered by Capt Seabring, Sergeant Lush and Officer Coolwell of the Ninth Precinct, were laid out in one of the large examination rooms. Quite a number of men and women appeared at the Court and looked over the

preperty, selecting therefrom such articles as had been

The following persons identified dresses and other

stolen from them.

The following persons identified dresses and other clotting, and made separate charges against the accuracy, and made separate charges against the accuracy. He was a service of No. 781 Washington street; Mrs. Blauvell of No. 781 Washington street; Mrs. Coachla of No. 106 Eighth avenue; Mrs. Long of No. 382 Bleenker street; Mrs. Phillips of Vardam street, Mrs. Coachla of No. 106 Eighth avenue; Mrs. Wolf of No. 21 Eighth avenue; Mrs. Mattho of No. 672 Washington street, Mrs. Washington street, Mrs. Phillips of No. 672 Washington street, and Won. C Porter of No. 415 Hutson street.

A lerge quantity of property still remains ucclaimed. Also be no carrying on her depredations for over a year, and up to Friday night last had escaped detection. She was discovered by Mr. J. T. Porter of No. 415 Hutson street, whose house she had ealered, and from whem is that release on the chairs, coasis ing of costs and pants. Mr. Porter de sized her nottle he could send for the police. The officers sent to the tonse of the prisoner, in Toirty-fifth street, near Eighth avenue, and found her rooms filled with goods. A remoter of tracks were piled op, at one side, flatked by over theory banchouses, while plass of quilt, dresses, shawle, and wearing apparel, were in hears, and burg all around the room. The whole contests of the place, comprising several eart heads, were removed to the Station House, and an inventory taken. The assortiment comprising several eart heads, were removed to the Station House, and an inventory taken. were removed to the Station Home, and an inventory taken. The assortment comprises a splendid velvet martila, worth about \$50; about two dozen shawls, some quite va nable; a dozen connets, desses and baques, quits, siver and plated ware, and aming trem were helf a dozen siver species, marked "C. E.; evercosts and gentlements wearing apparel; victoriosa and miffs; cendress clothing; and, in fact, goods of the sand descriptions, such as a third could steal il kinds and descriptions, such as a third could steal at kinds and descriptions, site as a second was the marked 'A Matthews,' and some handscronies, 'Edza J. Dudey' The value of the whole haul is supposed to be about \$1,500. The salver ware was fixed searced in the chimney.

The present was not at all disposed to be communicative, and refused to talk with any one at the Cent. Justice Kelly committed her to prison for trial, and the case will be presented to the Grand Jary.

BROKE HIS NECK .- The body an unknown man was

SECRETLY STABBED -A boy named Patrick Cala-San, while siglarking in the Six it Ward on Sunday evening, was stabled in the side by some person unknown. His wound was so day group as to require his removal to the Hospital.

CHILD SUFFOCATED .- Corover Schirmer held an in-OBJECT SUFFOUNTED. — Coroter Schirmer held an in-section Meades, at No. 124 Tenth avenue, upon the body of Wm. A. Dousberty. child three years old, who was chouled to death on Sunday, a piece of unat having ledged in his threat write at the discert table. The July rendered a verdist of "Death by suffocation."

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held on Monday by Corener Schitmer, upon the body of an unknown man about 32 years of age, who on Sanday night accidentally fell down the stree steps leading from the street to the basement of No. 74 Raylor street, and died soon afterward. The steps leading to 1 is are are very daragrous for pedestriats, and should be altered. The deceased was dressed in a said of black. Verlief, "Accidental death," ABBESTS BY THE HABBOR POLICE, -Officer We'ch

of the Harear Petice, arrested yester ay, Teruce Halowell and Timothy Hermaton, for a value three bers of pig iton from on board the Start of the Evst. tying at pier No. 37 Bast River. They were locked up for examination.

THE METALLIC TABLET STROP-Invented by GEO. SAUNDERS, A. D., 1819 - Tale, the grunne article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & SAUNDERS, No. 7 Autor House. [Advectisement.]

PHRENOLOGY -Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily at the Phreno-legical Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway two blocks above the Park. Private rooms for Gentlemen and Ladies. FowLEX & WELLS (Advertisement.) HILL'S AIR-LIGHT GAS CO. OFFICE, No. 444

Bronnest N Y, has been the topic of conversation in all the public assemblies of our city. This healthful, cheap and brilliant light is desined to overrule all other lights. Every person can make their own gas at two-thirds less than any other light state and Gounty rights are offered for sale, and the apparatus on exhibition at our office. Marks, Sweden & Co., Agents for

A. W. FABER'S Lead Pencils, sold at retail by EBERHARD FABER, sole agent, No. 183 William st.

We see thousance in our streets dying by inches, coughing themselves into the grave, when Mrs. M. N. Gardasar's Isolas Balsam ov Lucawort and Holenoush would quiet the cough and cure the disease preying upon them. It may be found at all the cruggists.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The President, Mr. MCSPARDOS IN the Chair.

The Proximent—A proposition was received from Thomas Commings, it, effecting to take the contract to relay the Ross as Beigtan povement at \$1 20 per yard (against \$1.50, as proposed by Mr. Waterbury), and 30 cents (against 35) for the bridge stones. Reference to Committee on Streets.

Sandry petitions and bills were referred to the Com-Central Park Progress. - A communication was re-

ceived from the Cectral Pack Commissioners, being the annual report. The Commissioners say it was not till at out the let of June that a force could be organ. ized, and operations commenced, with proper regard to efficiency. The work has been mainly once in dive contes from July to December. It would be difficult to communicate the exact progress of the work. The Commissioners, hevers, state that the thorough drainage of the part of the Park below the Old Reservoir is nearly completed. The drive is for the most part graced. Portions of the orive intended as samples have been constructed in different methods with their superstructure, in order to test the relative cost and efficience of area. and efficiency of each.

The rate for eques rians is in progress; several miles of the walks are graded drained and graveled,

and in a concition for use. The bridges of viaducts over which the marriage-road is carried, and under which the horseride is to pass are in a state of coverduces and promise to be structures of beauty as well as unity. The promenade is nearly complete, with its broad walk and rows of transplanted trees of 26 years growts. The Commissioners also refer to the commissioners of shrubs, the skating pond, and other features. The paper was ordered printed.

other features. The paper was ordered printed.

The experitures in cethe organization of the Commissioners have been as follows: From May I till December 31, 1852, \$7,881 41; from January I till December 31, 1858, \$5-7,487-86; total \$585,369-27.

Ward's Island.—The resolution of Mr. Smith to resemble the recolution to purchase certain lands of McCotter and others, on Ware's Island, came up, when Mr. Bradley noved to strike out that part to again.

Architecture to agrees datagres, if any, which Mr. Brantley moved to strike out that part to appoint Arbitrators to assess datages, if any, which motion was carried. Mr. Brantley arged the adoption of the resolution to rescued the all measure (which bergain was never executed). At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sicking Fund on Saturday, the Mayor of thended that much of the land which the parties in question wanted to sell to the city was under water, and, by a State law, already belonged to the city. The Mayor has intimated that the whole of Ward's Island, order an old grant, was actually the property of the city. He was not certain, but the subject was undergoing an inquiry. At all events the

property of the city. He was not certain, but the subject was undergoing an impury. At all events the city cid not want the lands as off-red at present. The resolution to rescind was adopted.

Street Office.—A report was received from the Street Community going details of work done by his department for the year, being his semi-annual report. Ordered pointed.

Pilet Community or a 111. Pilot Communicorers.—Ald. Bools presented a preamble and resolutions against the act before the Legislature, to extend the powers of the Pilot Com-

A resolution from the Councilmen to appoint a Com-Russ Pow-ment.—A proposition was received from Eign Blake and Abner Woodruff, offering to make Beigian of the Ruse pavement by splitting it without taking it up at \$1.20 per square yard, and to save the expense for bringing stones. Referred to the Commit-

Order ances —A resolution was adopted to have the ordinances relating to ferries and city railroads compiled. The Board adjourned to Thursday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. There was a full attendance of members at the meet-ing of the Board yesterday afternoon, and the lobby was better filled than usual, probably from the fact that the Tax Levy was expected to come up for ac-

Dirty Streets. - Mr. OTTARSON submitted a petition from residents and owners of property in Futton street, east of Brondway, to have said street kept clean. east of Broadway, to have sain affects.

Reserved to Committee on Cleaning Streets.

Opening Streets.—Mr. DECKER presented a potition from property-owners in Yorkville to have Eighty-nith, Nineticth and Ninety first streets opened from Third avenue to the East River. To Committee

on Roads.

The New County Jail—Mr. Van Tink offered a resolution that the new County Jail be located on the ground now occupied by the Eldrage street Jail and the lot adjusting, instead of the proposed site in Ladlow street, that having been found to be unfitted for the purpose. To Countities on Repairs and Supplies.

Extending Gold street—A resolution was submitted

by Mr. PLATT, directing the Committee on Streets to from Frankfatt to Madison's rect. Referred to Com

Nearly One Million of Dellars in Judgments against a Corporation. The following was received from

COSTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 31, 1890.

booy
In making up this statement I have taken
First. The aggregate amount of judgments paid, which now

In making up this statement I have taken

First. The aggregate are and of judgments paid, which now

spips at in detain it the its levy. As these are inquidated, there
is no arguest necessity for preading teen again on the records.

Their insertion in the levy is merely for the purpose of reisebersi gibe Treasury—the amount being horrowed from other
appropriations, the total of which is \$4,563 cft.

See ad. Statement in detail of judgments yet to be paid; of
which a part are already included in the tax levy, while concerliave been perfected afrace the accurate coincide were transmitted
liave been perfected afrace the accurate structure of the judgment of the state the judgment of which I estimate at

\$40,400.

It will facilitate an intelligible entry of the accounts of the the

th will facilitate an intelligible entry of the accounts of the jorgments having referred to by adopting in the Tax Lovy, the macountarists who does not be form. The whole subject has been of great ombarrassment, both by reason of the anomat moved and the extreme of a set a composition of shale as has rendered appeals to the Courts of secures in occurrance. It was designed by the Amenical Change of 1951, in the establishment of the "Auditing Bureau," is connecting with the power siven the Courts of the anomal change of the counts in which the Corposition is a pairs, to forable as expediture woode of adjustment. The electrical force however, which was provided for this, has been cotively inadequate.

Duties of such responsibility ought not to be hassing disposed of, and it is not improbable that creduces in seeking inside and real ections than to must the Corposition is costa. Whatever the cause, the result is disastrous to the extens, and I shall each evident the result is disastrous to the extens, and I shall each evident the beardous must express to prevent its recurrence, prefer in getting ection ments with individuals upon just and equalable terms to the beardous and exponent for the beardous and exponent of law.

REELEPTIVATION.

Judgments paid.

10 713 14

Judgments with next 30 days (say).

33,000 00

Total.

The first amendment was in regard to the appropri-The first amendment was in regard to the appropriation for the Beard of Heshit.

On motion of Mr. Ottarson, it was reduced from \$45,000 to \$10,000, the same as it was last year.

Mr. Ottarson moved that the appropriation of \$10,000 for Joint Committee on Accounts be stricken

Mr. CORNELL said that the Committee should be

Mr. CORNELL said that the Committee should be abdished if the appropriation was stricken out.

Mr. LAIMBEER supported the motion to strike out.

Mr. Ross thought that the Controller could do the work of this Committee without creating half the ex-Mr. PLATT desired the Committee to be continued.

Although the last Controler was called the watched of the treasury, still the last Joint Committee on Accounts brought a great deal of evil to light.

Mr. Belleke opposed striking out the appropriation. Tre vote being taken, the appropriation vosificken on by 1. 1 cas to a ways.

The Battery Eclorgement item of \$75,000 brought

forth considerable debate.

Mr. Ottarson desired, before any appropriation was made, to know what had been done with the

Mr. BULTERL saidtbat it was contemplated to build

Mr. BULTERL wanted to "split the difference" and make it \$50,000, and offered an amendment to that

Mr. BULTEEL wanted to "split the difference" and make it \$50,000, and offered an amendment to that offect which was lost-aid Mr. LAIMMERK's adopted, by 12 Yeas and 11 Nays.

Considerable debate followed on other items, and pending the action on the levy, the Board adjourned.

The following is a table showing the previous estimates, amendments, &c:

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Previous Amendments, Acc:

Previous Amendments, Acc:

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From Board of Aldermen. The Board concurred in the realistic requesting the members of the Logisla-ture from this c ty to oppose any extension of the powers of the Filot Commissioners. For Telegraph—The Board also concurred to ap-propriate a room in the City Hall for the exclusive use of the Fire Telegraph.

Adjourned to Weenesday.

RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR EDUCATION.

The Church of the Immaculate Corception, on Fourte-oth street, was crowded on Sunday evening by ma attentive and exce to haten to a discurse by the Rev. Father Donovan on the inseparable connection between religious and secular education. An admission fee was exacted for the benefit of the personnal schools of the Caurch. The lecturer alluded to the request of Jean to suffer little children to come unto him, and said that the spirit which had animated his Church, which had ever taken little children under its fostering care. Its object wis to make them know their Redeemer, while bestowing the blassings of education. The system of education which excluded religious instruction, the lecturer contended, was a destruction of individual and social happiness, as it was subversive of Christian piety. RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR EDUCATION. readed, was a destruction of individual and social happiness, as it was subversive of Christian piety. He sluded to the importance of religious training, especially to the poor, whose only solice in its suffarings was a felt reliance that the loss they were conpelled to bear here was to be taken from them in the future. It was becessary, too, to guils the exercise of the passions, the tendency of which, without it was to epritual and material anarchy and disorder. He customed that an education, however advanced, without proper resigious training, was worse than useless and he adduces the history of past materials to show that in those ages when literature was the meet as vanced, and art had achieved a point of perfection greater than it had ever known, the world was the deepest sunk in degradation. The Church, so far from opposing inchectual advancement favored it. When the institutions and literature, art and science of the classic age had been swept down by the invasion of the barspecies and literature, art and science of the classic age had been swept down by the invasion of the barbarous hordes of Northern Europe, it was the Cauch slone which devoted itself to the preservation of manuscripts and knowledge, and kept them to bless manking to this day. Want it desired now was to so have the human axing progress mader the inflaence of religious education that it would redound to the permanent interests of the race.

LECTURE AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

The first of a series of lectures he ore Bryant & Statton's Mercattle College was delivered last evening at the Cooper Institute, by Capt. J. H. Bell, upon the subject of Nautical Astronomy. The lecture embraced a definition of the outlines of the zodian, and of the lices and circles used in the acisaces of ravigation and astronomy; the nature of a sphere, advisions of the borizon, of the zenith, nadir, and the effect of the motions of the earth on the nearenly bedies; the nature of azimuths, amplitudes, measurement of the greater she as it applied to istitude, longitude, altitude, right ascension and declivation, which were explained in familiar language; and the importance of a knowledge of these sciences to those who are to have command in our mercantic maries was enforced in some closing and appropriate remarks.

## NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

In TROUBLE.—About four mopths since, a German named Wm. Seyder, was sent to Blackwells Island from Row-York, on commission of his wife. Upon coming out last week Snyder learned that his wife had decamped to Jursey City with a German named Earnest Residt, where they were tiving togener. Late on Sunday night Justice Stanton and Officer Davis, on complaint of the husbud, made an unexpected call upon the triant pair and took them into custody. Yesterday the prisecre were committed to juil in default of ball, on the charges of forms-cation and sunday.

INCREASED FERRY ACCOMMODATIONS .- The Jersey City Ferry Company have dended to increase the number of trips of their boats, and after to day they will run as follows: From 7 o'clock, a.m., to 7 p.m., every ten minutes; from that to midnight evers fifteen minutes; from 12 at night to half past 5 o'clock, a.m., avery half hour; from 31 to 7 o'clock, a.m., every fifteen minutes. The half hour trips have heretefficen commenced at half-past 16 o'clock at night.

HOBOKEN MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION. - This As